

CDC *in* SIERRA LEONE



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The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began working in Sierra Leone in the 1970's, focusing on Lassa fever. In 2008, CDC began supporting Sierra Leone's HIV response through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In 2015, CDC established an office in Sierra Leone to focus on global health security and the Ebola response. Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, CDC and the Government of Sierra Leone intensified efforts to strengthen laboratory, surveillance, emergency management, and workforce capacity to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks.



In 2021, CDC supported a regional meeting between Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Liberia to strengthen cross-border and regional public health information sharing and increase coordinated surveillance, communication, and response



Laboratories in Sierra Leone can now detect and diagnose 10 key diseases, including COVID-19, Ebola, yellow fever, cholera, and influenza



Sierra Leone is the first African country to fully transition from a paper-based disease surveillance data reporting system to a completely electronic format



CDC trained 400 healthcare workers on COVID-19 case management and treatment protocols



More than 280 graduates completed the Advanced, Intermediate, and Frontline Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) courses as of January 2022



Sierra Leone now has at least one FETP-trained epidemiologist per 200,000 people



As of August 2020, 185 community health officers across 14 of Sierra Leone's 16 districts completed the Community Health Officer Management and Leadership Training Program (CHO MLTP)



As of March 2021, 43 graduates of Sierra Leone's Advanced Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Certification Course serve as IPC mentors and supervisors at national and district levels



As of December 2021, the Sierra Leone Ebola/Epidemiological Database (SLED) helped more than 400 people find the graves of loved ones who died during the 2014-2016 West Africa Ebola epidemic



In 2021, nearly 50,000 Sierra Leoneans participated in PEPFAR programs and over 1,200 sex workers enrolled in preventative treatment programs



As of January 2022, Sierra Leone's CDC-supported National HIV Response is on track toward epidemic control by 2030



In 2020, CDC helped Sierra Leone's government procure and distribute 2.5 million nets treated with piperonyl butoxide (PBO)



Epidemiologists use data to identify cases of Lassa fever and prevent the spread of the virus in Sierra Leone.

Global Health Security

CDC provides support and expertise across the 11 technical areas outlined in the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS) Action Packages. These technical areas include disease surveillance, laboratory systems, workforce development, emergency management, immunization, and antimicrobial resistance. To strengthen Sierra Leone's laboratory network, CDC provides training to laboratory technicians at the Central Public Health Reference Laboratory. CDC is also supporting establishment of a National Public Health Institute that will serve as a central structure for public health functions.

Sierra Leone has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world, and one of the highest mortality rates for children under five: out of 1,000 live births, over 13 mothers and 111 children under five die. To address this issue and prevent death among children under age five, CDC helped establish the Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance (CHAMPS) network in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Disease Surveillance

After the 2014–2016 West Africa Ebola outbreak, CDC supported Sierra Leone's development and implementation of an electronic reporting system for priority diseases. Sierra Leone is the first African nation to fully transition from a paper-based reporting system to an electronic system for weekly aggregate disease reporting at the health facility level. This landmark achievement increases efficiency in reporting, decreases data transmission turnaround time, and helps organize data for use in outbreak detection and response. Following the successful implementation of the electronic reporting system, CDC also supported establishment of a case-based disease surveillance information system (eCBDS) that reports case-level data and tracks epidemic-prone disease outbreaks. The electronic reporting system and eCBDS are key assets to Sierra Leone's COVID-19 response.

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, the CDC-supported eCBDS System was rapidly adapted as the case-reporting, contact tracing, vaccine tracking, and overall data management platform for the COVID-19 response. Sierra Leone's eCBDS system:

- Enables consistent collection and timely transmission of COVID-19 case-based data from all the testing sites nation-wide
- Links laboratory test results with case data, reducing turnaround time
- Acts as a digital tool for data collection and surveillance of COVID-19-related deaths
- Captures screening data of travelers departing from and arriving at Freetown International Airport

CDC also works with partners to increase Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and human resource skills within the MOHS.

COVID-19

The first case of COVID-19 in Sierra Leone was confirmed on March 31, 2020. Previous global health security investments and decades of global partnerships in HIV, TB, malaria, polio, outbreak response, and pandemic preparedness built a strong foundation for Sierra Leone's COVID-19 response. CDC supports response coordination, disease surveillance, diagnostic capacity, quarantine management, case investigation, IPC, and risk communication activities. Graduates from the FETP, Community Health Officer Management and Leadership Training Program (CHO MLTP), and the IPC certificate course serve critical roles in the COVID-19 response across communities, health facilities, institutions, and district health management teams.

CDC's past investments and collaboration with Sierra Leone to build a strong and flexible disease surveillance system allowed the country to rapidly adapt the system to include COVID-19 case reporting, contact tracing, vaccine tracking, and data management for the COVID-19 response. CDC's technical collaboration helps increase information sharing, consolidate reports for the COVID-19 Presidential Taskforce, and give strategic direction for Sierra Leone's pandemic response.

Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

CDC helped Sierra Leone establish an FETP in 2016 to train health professionals in data collection, analysis, and interpretation that informs evidence-based decisions. Three levels of training—advanced, intermediate, and frontline—enhance national and local surveillance capabilities to investigate outbreaks before they become epidemics. FETP graduates throughout Sierra Leone conduct critical disease surveillance activities and outbreak investigations for infectious diseases like COVID-19 and viral hemorrhagic fevers like Ebola and Lassa fever. FETP graduates are key leaders in the COVID-19 response, providing trainings and developing COVID-19 case definition, case investigation and contact tracing, quarantine, and points of entry protocols.



Community health workers review reports from a health facility in Kambia district.

Community Health Management and Leadership

CDC supported the MOHS to launch the Community Health Officer Management and Leadership Training Program (CHO MLTP) in 2016. Modeled after FETP, CHO MLTP is a six-month program with cohorts of 20-30 participants who work at community health centers across multiple districts. Participants receive in-class training reinforced by community projects that emphasize:

- Human resource management
- Using data for decision making
- Outbreak investigation management
- Health promotion
- Community engagement
- Interpersonal communication
- Quality improvement implementation science

Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)

CDC first trained healthcare workers (HCW) in IPC during the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic and continued supporting these trainings during the COVID-19 pandemic to enhance outbreak prevention, rapid detection, investigation, and response. IPC trainings help HCWs expand their knowledge, skills and competencies in providing quality healthcare services to patients admitted to COVID-19 centers. CDC also helped the MOHS establish IPC certification courses. Graduates of the certification courses continue to support the COVID-19 response within their communities, local health facilities, institutions, and district health management teams.

In addition to infectious diseases like Ebola and COVID-19, IPC is key to prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance. CDC supports implementation of surgical site infection (SSI) surveillance in 16 health facilities, working to increase the quality of SSI surveillance and prevent SSI and other healthcare-associated infections.

Ebola

The 2014-2016 West Africa Ebola outbreak was the largest in global history. Out of all the countries affected by the outbreak, Sierra Leone experienced the highest number of deaths. CDC provided technical and strategic support in epidemiology, IPC, case management, health promotion, laboratory diagnostics and systems strengthening, emergency management, communications, and border health. CDC also supported research initiatives, including the Sierra Leone Trial to Introduce a Vaccine Against Ebola (STRIVE).

CDC supported the establishment of the Sierra Leone Ebola/Epidemiological Database (SLED) to describe and understand Ebola morbidity and mortality and risk factors that contributed to the epidemic.

HIV and Tuberculosis (TB)

CDC has supported PEPFAR activities in Sierra Leone for 10 years. In 2020, Sierra Leone became an official PEPFAR country. CDC continues to support the National HIV Response in 15 healthcare facilities in accordance with UNAIDS's 90-90-90 goals. CDC supports PEPFAR's priorities in Sierra Leone, including:

- Increasing the quality of HIV and TB services
- Establishing high-quality laboratory systems to support HIV and TB testing for viral load, early infant diagnosis, and TB drug susceptibility
- Improving HIV-related health outcomes
- Strengthening HIV service delivery activities
- Decreasing new HIV infections
- Decreasing maternal and child mortality
- Supporting development of policy guidelines, standard operating procedures, and materials
- Training and education for nurses and midwives
- Workforce development for national trainers, mentors, and health facility staff

In 2022, PEPFAR's goal is to test an additional 36,000 individuals, treat 32,000 individuals living with HIV/AIDS, and provide pre-exposure preventative treatment to an additional 4,000 clients. CDC and PEPFAR are also working to expand community-led monitoring of HIV services and address HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

Malaria

Malaria accounts for a large proportion of death and disease in Sierra Leone with more than 2.5 million cases and over 6,800 deaths reported in 2019. Through the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), a CDC resident advisor supports the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP). CDC works to enhance entomologic surveillance and insecticide resistance testing, increase data monitoring and usage, and reduce infant morbidity and mortality. CDC also supported NMCP's adoption and use of bed nets treated with piperonyl butoxide (PBO). Compared to other bed nets used in Sierra Leone, PBO-treated bed nets are four times more effective against mosquitoes. With CDC support, Sierra Leone implemented the world's first national net distribution campaign using the new generation of PBO-treated nets.



CDC STAFF

- 4 U.S. Assignees
- 9 Locally Employed



AT A GLANCE

Population: > 7.9 million
Per capita income: \$1,670
Life expectancy: F 56/M 54 years
Infant mortality rate: 75/1,000 live births

Sources:
World Bank 2020, Sierra Leone
Population Reference Bureau 2021, Sierra Leone



TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH

1. Malaria
2. Lower respiratory infections
3. Neonatal disorders
4. Ischemic heart disease
5. Diarrheal diseases
6. Stroke
7. HIV/AIDS
8. Congenital birth defects
9. Tuberculosis
10. Meningitis

Source:
GBD Compare 2019, Sierra Leone



For more country information
www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/sierra-leone